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Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

THE "Memorial on Reforms" from the Provincial Judge of Kwang-tung to the Throne, reproduced in our columns the other day from the *Peking Gazette*, is one of the finest specimens of the true feelings entertained by Chinese officials generally towards foreigners we have come across for a long time past. The language used by the memorialist is plain and unvarnished: "Having once lost their business in cottons, which is the staple article of their imports, foreigners find business in China so unprofitable that they of their own accord will return to their homes." Sentences like this run through most of the documents issued by the Chinese mandarins whenever they have occasion to refer to the hated *Fan-kuai*. Mr. HENRY NORMAN, in his recent criticism of Chinese customs, was quite right in remarking that the Chinese accepted the foreigner only to learn from him the art of expelling him from the country. We see this truism plainly illustrated in the "Memorial" we have just alluded to. All the European arts and inventions, both pacific and warlike, are therein recommended to the Peking authorities; but, with a cynicism quite characteristic of the writer, the foreigners of whom these arts and inventions are to be borrowed, are promised no footing in China after the introduction and development of their skill and enterprise. That Chinese officialdom has from time immemorial been a hater of the foreigner is no reason why, in these advanced times, when the vast Empire has seen and closely tested the value of both commercial and political intercourse with European nations, China should still retain its barbaric spirit of exclusiveness in such an unmitigated form. National jealousy is prevalent everywhere; European as well as American nations are all as proud of their fenced-in territories as a householder is apt to boast of his *lauri et palati*. The feeling of independence which is predominant in the family circle, is the same which rules over that aggregate of families of the same race called a nation. Still, there is no such a thing as a wholesale hatred of the foreigner amongst the civilised nations of the world. Had the Chinese been the pioneers of a higher degree of civilisation than is prevalent in Europe and America it may be safely asserted that they could have peacefully settled down there and their business and other legitimate enterprises would have been protected and supported. But the split which practically excludes the foreigner and an era of practical reform from China is so deeply rooted that it is vain to hope for any great change during the present century. That this is a suicidal policy, the present condition of China, its imperfect and unjust system of administration, its inability to protect its people either at home or abroad or to hold its

own in the great game of war against any leading foreign power, and the vast and deplorable ignorance which prevails among its teeming millions, are ample proofs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the Second Chamber the Premier declared that the Cabinet has decided that the King is incapable of administering the Government, and that the Council of State has been informed of this.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay for this port yesterday at 1 p.m.

THE population of Africa is estimated at eighteen to the square mile. In Europe there are eighty-eight to the same space.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council which was to be held to-day has been postponed until Friday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m.

"WHAT I chiefly admire about Lord Hartington," says an American author in a recently-published book, "is his conspicuous you-be-d-m-n-ness."

THE British despatch vessel *Alacrity*, Captain Maconochie, arrived to-day from Swatow and the gunboat *Esper*, Lieut. Commander R. Y. Smith, arrived from Macao.

A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 10th inst.

THE rather shabby Chinaman who was caught by Sergeant Butlin trying to dispose of a crystal locket was to-day fined \$15, with the alternative of six weeks, for being in possession of stolen property.

WEATHER permitting the Cricket match Club v. Garrison will be continued at 11 a.m. to-morrow. By kind permission of Colonel Forbes-Robertson and officers of the A. & S. Highlanders their band will play during the afternoon.

"OUR hostess is noted for her *sang froid*," remarked McCorkle at the DeBullion dinner, trying to open a conversation with a Chicago girl who sat next him. "Yes," replied the fair maid, "and her roasts are no slouch either."

THE Manila *Diario* is informed that the Spanish cruiser *Aragon* will shortly return home, and will be substituted by the cruiser *Castilla*, a fine vessel, which is at present engaged in escorting the new submarine torpedo boat *Perat*. On the latter completing her trials, the *Castilla* will proceed to the Philippine station.

MISS Amy Sherwin's Company gave another most successful performance of "The Daughter of the Regiment" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night to a large audience. We hold over a full report until our next issue. To-morrow night "Faust" is announced, when a number of popular local amateurs will appear.

YESTERDAY a large number of sailors and marines were paid off from the fleet, their period of service having expired. Liberty was also granted to a number of other seamen, and Wanchai was a scene of wild revelry for the next twelve hours. But the men really overstepped the license which is generally conceded to Jack ashore, upsetting rickshaws, "taking charge" of the Seamen's Club, disturbing the performance at the Theatre, and winding up, in some cases, with forcibly invading the harems of their particular fair ones. A few were brought before the magistrate this morning, and fined, and all day long the police have been hunting up the host of seedy singlers.

AN ITEM FOR POKER FIENDS.

The New York *Sun* offers the following rules to contemporaneous poker fiends. They are, as will be seen, on good authority:

"Hands shall be strong in the days I Deal."

Ezek. xlii. 14.

"Do not offer the Blind."—*Deut. xv. 21.*

"Knowest thou that thou art the Blind?"—*Rev. iii. 17.*

"The angel Raised Peter."—*Acts xii. 7.*

"And now they were not able to Draw."—*John xxi. 6.*

"A man of understanding will Draw."—*Prov. xx. 5.*

"Thou shalt Call, and I will answer thee."—*Job xiv. 5.*

"When thy Hand is lifted up they shall not See."—*Isa. xvi. 11.*

"But I trust I shall shortly See thee."—*John iii. 14.*

"For this cause I Called you, to See you."—*Acts xviii. 20.*

"A King against whom there is no rising up."—*Prov. xiv. 31.*

"He had a Pair . . . in his hand."—*Rev. vi. 2.*

"Behold, two Kings stood before him."—*2 Kings x. 4.*

"There be Three things which go well."—*Prov. xxi. 21.*

"He hath called those Three Kings."—*2 Kings iii. 10.*

"Who can make that Straight?"—*Ezek. vii. 12.*

"Thou shalt come to thy grave in a Full."—*Job v. 26.*

"Lest I be Full and deny thee."—*Prov. xxx. 9.*

"Strive not with a man that is Full."—*Ezek. vii. 1.*

"Behold, he reached me a Full."—*Ezek. xiv. 9.*

"And they Four had one likeness."—*Ezek. i. 10.*

"Four shall be kept till the end begins to approach."—*2 Ed. iii. 21.*

"Bring out those Five Kings."—*Job, x. 22.*

"Set up a Pot."—*Ezek. xiv. 3.*

"HERBERT is the only Bismarck who works decently," said the Chancellor the other day to Dr. Chrysander. "If I had worked as much in my younger days some good might have come of me, too, at last."

HERR Eugen Richter calculates, from recent military statistics, that Germany now has at her disposal a war army of 3,513,416 completely drilled men, not counting those belonging to the reserves and the Landsturm, who are not drilled in time of peace.

TALKING with him about his "Macbeth" in advance of its production, a friend said to Mr. Irving: "Surely, Macbeth should be a stalwart, broad-shouldered man?" "Yes," replied the great actor, "so I thought until, reading the text, I found the words, 'Throw physique to the dogs!'"

GROCER—Let me send up a sample package of a new cereal preparation—just out—very nice—easily cooked—recommended by physicians as a perfect blood and bone producer. Customer—Sort of a breakfast dish? Grocer—Yes, or it is nice for a dessert. Customer—What do you call it with? Grocer—Just what you please. The wrapper says that "children eat it with avidity."

THE steamer *Zafiro*, has, says the Manila *Diario*, been re-christened *Nuestra Señora de Loreto*, and will henceforward be employed on the sea of Luzon. Such is the craze after religious names among the ultramontane ignoramus of the neighbouring Archipelago, that even steamers are raised to the category of saints and of holy men and women of the Roman Catholic Church. Their next move should be to re-christen all the model newspapers that flourish in Manila, calling, for instance, the *Diario* "The Daily Word of God," the *Comercio*, "The Communion of Saints," the *Opinion*, "The Apostles' Creed," and the *Government Gazette* the "Monastical Order Book." Public opinion is so scandalously shackled in the Philippines, that the very existence of newspapers there is an anomaly.

HERE are a few hints as to colours that harmonize:—Red and violet and red and orange do not accord well. Orange and yellow accord incomparably better than red and orange. Green and blue produce an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep. Black never produces a bad effect when it is associated with two luminous colors. Blue, when placed by the side of orange, increases the latter's intensity, and vice-versa. When two colors accord badly together it is always advantageous to separate them by white. Red and blue accord passably, especially if the red inclines rather to a scarlet than to a crimson. Green and violet, especially when light, form a combination preferable to green and blue. Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not so well as orange and green. While gray never produces exactly a bad effect in its association with two luminous colors, yet, in most cases, its assortments are dull. Red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red be a purple red, rather than scarlet, and if the yellow rather greenish than orange. Yellow and green form an agreeable combination. The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.

A LONDON physician has recently been making a study of wrinkles. He says:—"It is customary to say that wrinkles come from worrying but the truth is that most of them come from laughing. This is rather paradoxical, I must admit, but I have only been convinced after the most careful investigation. To know how to laugh is just as important as to know when to do it. If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will work loose in time, and wrinkles will form in exact accordance with what kind of laugh you have. The man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semi-circular wrinkles covering his cheeks. "When a gambler, who has been accustomed to suppress his feelings, laughs, a deep line forms on each side of his nose and runs to the upper corner of his mouth. In time this line extends to the chin and assumes the shape of a half moon. A cadaverous person with a warlike skin is very apt to have two broadly-marked wrinkles, one running up from the jaw and the other under the eye. These meet at right angles at the cheek bone; and look as though they formed a knot at the apex. The scholar's wrinkles form on his brow, while the scheming politician's come round his eye, where they look for all the world like the spokes of a wheel. Some of the people who bet on races have the most astonishing crop of wrinkles I ever saw, save on an elephant."

ACCORDING to Paris *Figaro*, which professes to speak from official statistics, there are at present in the department of the Seine alone five men and seven women who have passed their 120th birthday. Twelve such patriarchs among a population of only 3,000,000 souls is an average which could hardly be shown in any other part of the world since the Methuselahs died out in the land of Shinar, yet even this is not the best record which France can produce. The ripe fossil of the country is a female wreck at Grenoble who can bring forward reasonable evidence to show that she was born 143 years ago, and though this lady has one foot in the grave she keeps the other on the earth's surface with remarkable persistency. In France the birth-rate has sunk of late years to an alarmingly low average, but if the new generation hesitates a lot about being born the old one is at least equally reticent about dying. The average age of the French population now living is over 32 years, being three years more than that of any other nation and eight years more than that of the average American who, with the exception, possibly, of the Australian, figures as the youngest average individual on earth. If present conditions are maintained a period must one day arrive when France will be almost exclusively a country of old men and old women, and then well, it is hard to say what will follow.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences the Prince of Monaco read a paper demonstrating the possibility of shipwrecked people, who have taken to the boats and are without provisions, being able to sustain life with what they could catch in a drag-net trailing overboard over night.

At a regular convocation of Jubilee Chapter, No. 213, held at the Masonic Hall, Canton, on the 1st inst., the following office bearers were duly installed for the ensuing by P. Z. L. Mallory of Victoria Chapter, Hongkong:—

T. E. Cocker Master.
J. D. Christie H.
L. A. Worth Treasurer.
B. F. Kanjia Secy.
D. Davies Scribe.
M. Mackenzie P.S.
G. A. Meyer 1st Assist. S.
W. E. Kretschmar 2nd "

"JOHNNY," said the minister to the lad who got ten cents for attending to the respiratory apparatus of the church organ, "it ain't proper that the worldly-minded should have all the advantage; is it?" "No, sir," said Johnny, vaguely. "It ain't right that the dance hall should have all the cheerful music, is it?" "No, sir." "Neither is it right that the theatre should have all the red fire and calcium lights, is it?" "No, sir." "That being settled, I propose to inaugurate a new era in the dissemination of the gospel. Now, Johnny, take this pan and put it down in the cellar. When I come to the passage toward the end of my sermon, describing the yawning gates of the bottomless pit and the blue flames leaping from the scorching sulphur, you just touch a match to the contents of the pan. That yellow stuff is the genuine article of sulphur, and when the smell begins to work up through the floor it'll do more soul-saving than three weeks' revival meetings. Now, be careful, Johnny, for you've got a heap of moral responsibility on your shoulders."

A TRAGEDY in one act for the benefit of our bachelor readers, describing how he won and lost a bride all on account of his uncle's wealth:—"Then this is your final answer, Miss Stubbles?"

"My final answer."

"Nothing can move you?"

"Nothing."

"Then my life will be a lonely one and my fate a harsh one, for my uncle, with whom I lived, has just died and left me—"

"Just died?"

"Yes, and left me—"

"That fact somewhat alters the case, Henry. I cannot be too harsh to one who has sustained such recent bereavement. If I could believe that you are sincere—"

"Sincere? Oh, Miss Stubbles!"

"You have certainly made an impression on my heart. Give me time to think of it."

"How long?"

"After all, why think of it? Henry, I am yours."

"Oh, Genevieve!"

"Do not squeeze me so hard, Henry. Your poor ankle! Was he long ill?"

"Three days."

"It is too bad! You say he has left you—"

"Yes, he has left me."

"How much?"

"How much? I said he had left me. He had nothing else to leave. I am alone in the world now—Gracious, penniless, but with you by my side—Gracious, she's fainted!"

Blue fire; curtain.

THE following particulars of Emin Pacha are said to be absolutely accurate: His grandfather, Joseph Schnitzer, emigrated from Krespien, in Poland, to Oppeln, in Prussian Silesia, and there married the daughter of Herr Pappenhelm, a Jew, known for his learning and piety. Emin Pacha's father married Fraulein Pauline Schnitzer, the daughter of a Jewish banker, established at Neisse. Isaac, alias Edward Schnitzer, who is now Emin Pacha, went, at the age of three, with his parents to Neisse, where his father died in 1845. His mother afterward married a Christian, and herself embraced the Christian faith. It is not known for certain whether her son turned Christian also, or even whether, later on, he became a Mussulman; but it is considered likely, as he married a relative of the Pacha of Janina. He was regimental physician in the Equatorial Province under Gordon Pacha in 1870, and was intrusted with missions to the rulers of Uganda and Unyoro, which he discharged to Gordon's entire satisfaction, and was appointed by the latter to be Governor of Hatt el Estiva, in the Equatorial Province. In 1878 the rank of Bey was conferred upon him, and he was made Governor of Lado. He was there at the time of Gordon's death, but left in April, 1885. Shortly afterward he withdrew to Wadial. The last direct news received from him was in 1887.

OUR evening contemporary in alluding to Dr. Eitel's suggestion of increasing the facilities for female education among the Chinese residents of this colony, expresses an opinion that such a branch of education should be entrusted to the missionary fraternity, and that the only way to promote it would be to give additional support and subsidy to the missionaries. We think the Inspector of Schools' proposal can be efficiently carried out without any help from the gentlemen of the cloth. All the Government has to do is to collect a sufficient number of intelligent Chinese scholars, and train them as teachers of a Girls' school. Sufficient supervision and stringent rules might be adopted to prevent the shadow of immorality from invading the precincts of the institution, and as soon as a few advanced female pupils can be got together to form a nucleus of teachers, they might be efficiently trained to substitute the masters. If sufficient inducement were offered, we feel sure the Girls' school would soon be a success, and the light of education would soon shine in the bosom of the Chinese family and place the native woman on a far superior footing than that which she presently occupies. Missionary work may be very good for bringing the masses within the pale of a sectarian Church, or for instilling into them a belief in the alleged word of God. But it has been proved that it is powerless to effect any substantial reforms in the native domestic, moral, and social states.

The saintly Government of the Philippines has "boycotted" the *Hongkong Telegraph*, refusing to deliver papers sent through the Post Office to subscribers in Manila and elsewhere. Hurrah!

MME. DE NOVIKOFF, the Czar's reputed agent in the management of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a notable looking woman. The brilliant eyes are now, perhaps, the only part of her face which can be strictly called beautiful, but the extraordinary flexibility of her features, the play of thought and emotion which runs through them, give her a charm which no ingenu could claim. Her talk is as remarkable as her looks; she speaks English with idiomatic correctness, and with an accent which is only peculiar so far as it is delightful.

A "CHAT ABOUT" PUNJONS.

The Directors of the Punjon Company don't appear to be greatly scared by the eminent Singapore investor lately in our midst, who threatened to quash them by removing the headquarters of the Company to the Straits Settlements if they did not once change their policy of masterly inactivity. There would, in fact, seem to be no intention on the part of the Board to apply any extra energy in practically working the concession on their own account for the benefit (or otherwise) of the shareholders. After the Chairman's statement at yesterday's meeting there cannot be the least doubt that the main hope of the Board rests on some London syndicate being induced to purchase a portion or portions of the Company's property. Mr. Becker, the manager—who, by the way, thought so little of the lately discovered treasure-trove that he had arranged only a very short time since to leave the Company's service and set up in business as a consulting mining engineer (Singapore)—we are now told, will proceed to London as soon as possible on a special mission to try and arrange with somebody or other to float a company to take over and work some of the gold mines and tin deposits that are said to exist in Pahang. Lucky Mr. Becker! We remember that Mr. Haughton, the Company's first manager, who knew a great deal more about the concession than the gentleman who at present enjoys the confidence of the Directors, also went home on a somewhat similar errand, but we don't remember that he achieved anything beyond wasting a good deal of the shareholders' money and trying to palm off on the Company a lot of machinery at prices not altogether in conformity with the trade lists of the period. And then clever Mr. Haughton disappeared as a leading light in Punjons. We sincerely wish Mr. Becker better luck; but outside the extraordinary wave of speculation in connection with mining industries in the Straits Settlements which has lately swept over the London market we can see no good reason for indulging in any particularly favorable anticipations.

If the reports of the numerous experts who at the instigation of the Directors have on various occasions visited and prospected the property are not pure humbug, it is absolute nonsense for the Chairman or anybody else to talk, as was the case at yesterday's meeting, about the country being unexplored and unexamined. Dr. Tenison-Woods, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Scattle, and several other eminent geologists and mining authorities, claim to have carefully inspected the Pahang country, and their reports have been circulated by the Directors for the information of the shareholders. And Mr. Becker's explorations have certainly added nothing of any value to what had previously been published as the experiences of his predecessors. The Chairman was quite right in saying that their representative must have something tangible to show before attempting to open negotiations with London speculators, but he might also have indicated what the Company actually has to send that will commend the property to practical men of business. There are, no doubt, a goodly number of reports and plans in existence, the value of which, however, appears somewhat doubtful, and we assume that samples of the Punjon ore are available. We don't know what else Mr. Becker can take with him to London, and we are still further at sea as to how that gentleman's lengthy stay in Singapore can assist him in his proposed mission. It is no wonder that some of the shareholders have expressed impatience at the lengthy sojourn in Singapore of their manager for no apparent object affecting the welfare of the Company, especially at a time when his presence would seem to have been urgently required at the mines. It is true, as Mr. Brodie and yesterday said, that Mr. Becker could not go home to deal with a mere country unexplored and unexamined; it would be interesting to know how a scientific exploration and geological examination of Pahang are to be accomplished by a gentleman stuck fast in Singapore. Of course we know there is another Richmond in the field, but that hardly alters the situation. All the idle talk and explanation in the world will not do away with the very palpable fact that a gigantic gamble has been going on, and that the very entertaining game has been, and is being played of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. The recent visit of Hongkong of a Singapore broker who assumed to control three-fourths of the Company's shares, was predicted to send the market quotation to over \$300 per share; this enterprising speculator actually offered a lakh of dollars for a ten miles square block of the concession—an offer which the Chairman said was undoubtedly *bona fide*; but instead of going up to over \$300, the price of the scrip has actually dropped within two or three weeks from \$85 to \$25. Can any sensible man doubt what all this manoeuvring indicates? We think not, especially as it is no secret that directors and shareholders alike have been active operators both as "bulls" and "bears."

With reference to Mr. Becker taking home samples of the Punjon native article, it should not be forgotten that in 1835 a quantity of *Mineral ore* was shipped to London for practical treatment by Cassell's Patent Chlorination process, with an anything but satisfactory result—if we mistake not something like 12 dwt per ton. And further, it is just as well to remember that even in Mr. Becker's opinion—vide his private letter read at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held in May last—"It is going to take clever metallurgists to treat Pahang gold successfully, and skillful mining to get it, because the deposits are large and irregular, and the metal is much combined with base sulphides." In the face of this, Mr. Becker's opinion that it ought nevertheless to pay handsomely, should be taken for what it is worth—and we think, and contend that past results have practically shown that it is worth nothing.

Mr. Brodie (the Chairman) told the shareholders nothing new when he said that the concession was 200 square miles of land, although he certainly opened a very wide field for discussion when he asked how many years it would take the Company to work that vast extent of territory. But as, in spite of a plethora of experts' reports, nobody appears to have a very definite idea of what this land actually is, and as the Company's views or intentions as to practical working are apparently in *interim* *ergo* to the

Directors themselves, the Chairman might just as reasonably have asked how long it will take to plant 200 square miles of heaven with vegetable marrow. The special purpose of yesterday's meeting was to raise an additional \$300,000, ostensibly in order to provide funds for continuing and increasing working operations at the mines. But actually this extra money would seem to have been raised to keep the Company afloat, to pave the way to one or more London syndicates "chipping in" to the modern *Eldorado*, and possibly with a view to further share market speculations. All this may be legitimate enough, and doubtless it is for the best under existing circumstances; still it is just as well that both shareholders and the public should not be misled as to the true state of affairs. "If the Punjon property," said the Chairman, "is the least like what we believe it to be, it will cut up many times indeed, and each lot be as important as we hope our own will be." No doubt; but if it turns out to be not as anticipated—and there is no reason to believe that it is, but rather the contrary—what then? It will still "cut up"—but will it be worth subjecting to this operation? And it will be observed that Mr. Brodie did not say that the Punjon mine was of any importance; he only hoped that it would be certain as to what may happen in the future, there is a remote possibility that some day the land in Pahang that has been bought by the mile may be sold by the foot; but when that day does come, it is ever so likely, the present directors and shareholders of The Punjon and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited, will be enjoying themselves playing golden harps in the far beyond while another generation will be reaping the fruits of our enterprise.

CLASSICS AND CLERICS.

The meek outsider is apt to find that the "damnable iteration" in New Zealand newspapers of the phrase "Our splendid system of education" makes him tired. Yet the Maori-landers are quarrelling about their "splendid system" of (secondary) education. The controversy thereon now proceeding at Wellington is only one phase of the battle raging throughout civilisation between progressivists and stagnationists. Dr. Newman, M.H.R., a medium-sized medico carrying more brains than brawn to the square inch, recently voiced the anti-tradition party by demanding that the curriculum of Wellington College should be modernised. His contentions may be thus detailed:—The inutile generally must give precedence to the useful; dead languages should be made subservient to living physical sciences; everything modern and practical should not, as now, be made subsidiary to two so-called languages that no race speaks and no one has spoken for centuries, save priests and monks who use Greek and Latin as beggars do argot—to hide their meaning from the honest. Hence, so sensible, of course, sent the local representatives of the thought of the middle ages, the medicine and mystery men who fatten on the obsolete, whooping upon the war-path. Dr. Walters, Rector of St. Patrick's (R.C.) College, took the opportunity of his half-yearly prize distribution to wait the feeble, doddery, old wall in praise of mental mildew and in disparagement of the present practical, and profitable. "We," he said, with a flourish, waving of the eye phalaris, "I'll still pin our faith to the classics—the standard authors of Greece and Rome—as the basis of true education." In other words this astute cleric keeps his pupils groping in the graves of a buried past and rattling the dry bones of a depraved and rotten heathen mythology, nor suffers them to leave the ancient catacombs lest the fresh air of a progressive day should blow upon their faces—and awaken them.

"Instruction," he continued, "is not education, and a high standard of culture (he pronounced it "culchare") is only attained by a corresponding expenditure of brain-power, of patience, and of self-control." And to produce these Dr. Walters would sharpen the edges but the backs of the intellects of the taught on the crumbling grindstones of fustian fable and decomposed lies; would teach self-control from the amours, combats, and brutalities of pagan gods and goddesses; patience from the throat-cuttings of ideal ancient "heroes" and real blackguards, and for unadulterated morality would send boys to the Metamorphoses of Ovid and the Golden Age of Apuleius!

By the gospel according to Walters the physical sciences require no brain-power, no self-control. The inventors of steam, of electricity, of the telegraph, telephone, and similar odds and ends that make life tolerable and well-paid and well-fed rectors possible—having sold or never grubbed in those classical cemeteries to the corpses in which Dr. Walters "pins" the cerements of his own dying educational faith—brought neither brains, patience, nor control to their tastes. Such virtues blossom only in the neophytes whose mental soil has been freely manured with the incestuous lasciviousness of imaginary Greek Latins deliries. Classical lore once acquired, mathematics, history, electricity, and the rest come to the hobnobbed boys of St. Patrick's by a mere effort of faith.

Quoting John Morley who had quoted "Rugby" Arnold—admire the conjunction, indeed Morley, Protestant Arnold, and Catholic Walters—the Rector said: "Rather than see the physical sciences assuming pre-eminence in the schools he would in all seriousness prefer that his sons (sic) should believe that the sun moved round the earth." Just so! And had it not been for physical science, that is exactly what we and our sons would believe. Classicalism certainly had nothing to do with the establishment in Christendom of the heliocentric theory. Right here Dr. Walters may be asked how long it is since his Church taught that the sun moves round the earth; how long since that Church tortured Galileo and, fired Bruno for declaring that the sun does not move round the earth, and what man ever yet wrested from science a guardian for our common humanity and escaped the anathemas of Dr. Walters' Church and every other Church?

Of course this rector and cleric generally prefer dead classics to living sciences, but for the precise opposite of the reasons he gave. Ecclesiastics favour "classical learning" for the young because it calls for little real brain-power in the true acceptance of the term; it takes nothing from the faculty of neither the perceptive nor reasoning faculty, but simply memory in its most debased and mechanical form, and a dull, plodding application. Find a finished classicalist; and in the vast majority of cases you have one who, outside his speciality, is a fool in knowledge, of everything that constitutes the difference between the illiterate monk of the 16th century and the alert, practical, pushing, and progressive man of the 19th. Ecclesiastics oppose the physical sciences because their votaries must live, act, and think in the new and because from those sciences and the enquiry reason, and thought their study engenders for the scientist, taking nothing from the faculty—have, proceeded, and will proceed, the cruellest blows that sort of priestly pretensions. But these clerically-derived physical sciences have given up all of freedom, all of knowledge, and all of invention that we have. The Latin tongue has been used as an engine of enslavement and to conceal knowledge, and all the dead tongues taught in the schools have never made one blade of grass to grow or raised one pound of steam—and never will—*Syllabus* *Nullum*.

"THE ARIZONA KICKER."

FRESH EDITORIAL BREEZES FROM AWAY OFF TOWARDS SUNDOWN.

We cut the following from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker—

SUSPENDED.

With this issue we suspend the agricultural department, established five weeks ago. We instituted this feature as an experiment, and to help out a literary tender-foot from the East, who was baffled and penniless, but who was full of suggestions. The experiment was a failure, and when sober he didn't know a cactus from a wild lemon. The most valuable suggestion made by him was that the farmers of Arizona drink less oats and more more whiskey.

We have hidden the tenderfoot a permanent and lasting adieu, and we now bid farewell to agriculture as a set thing. We shall occasionally refer to the subject in a reckless, off-hand way, taking chances on results, but there will be no further studied attempt to make the sandy plains get up and hump themselves into fields of waving corn, and we shall not cover the rocky hillsides hereabout with vineyards or patches of deceptive buckwheat. Good-by, tender-foot—good-by, agriculture!

GO EASY.

We warn those meddlesome citizens who are charging us with political treachery to go easy. It is true that the Kicker has been Democratic at times, and that we have occasionally had a good word for the Republican ticket, and that we have at intervals seemed to be red-hot for Prohibition, but we were sort of feeling around to see what kind of a paper our subscribers preferred. We didn't propose to break ourselves in two in the first six months by getting left. We had a Democratic and a Republican paper ready for the election returns, and we didn't care a cent which way the old kangaroo jumped. We shall now be a little more Republican than Democratic, as we want the county printing, but whenever we say anything distasteful to the Democracy we will, as soon as the matter is called to our attention, turn about and give Harrison a "wip" in the next issue. We shall be independent in nothing and neutral in lots of things, hoping that the Democrats will get there next time and advising the Republicans to hang on if it takes a rib. We are heavy on the political principles of our forefathers but we have run our circulation up to 198 copies, and we don't propose to hit any of our subscribers between the eyes to tickle any partisan.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts. If not accompanied by stamps we use them to light the office fire. If stamps are sent we use them on our business letters. If the author of "Seven Buckets of Blood; or, The Corsic's Revenge" will send her address to this office she will hear of something to her advantage. We have received a sketch entitled "Babai B. B. or, The Bohob of Bohob's Hill," which we will publish on receipt of the author's check for \$50. We must respectfully decline the stories entitled "Her Father booted me" and "An Adventure with Indians in France." They seem to have an immoral tone.

Contributors should always send in their right names, not for publication, but in order that none of our thousand checks shall go to the wrong person.

STEADILY IMPROVING.

Since our last issue Col. Fairbanks has had 3 rods of beautiful picket fence erected in front of his abode, and the General Salton has received three barrels of whiskey and a new pier-glass. We chronicle these improvements in no boastful spirit, but simply that outsiders may know that the spirit of progress is not dead within us. We are going right to the front as a town.

ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that Major Jackson, one of the pioneer residents of our little city, kicked at his dog last Saturday and drove his big toe back into his head by hitting the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple.

The Major was our second subscriber, and he never met us without asking us to drink. We sympathize with him in his dark hour of trial, and trust that he may soon reappear among us. Should his condition become critical we shall issue daily bulletins from this office.

GO HENCE.

A correspondent wishes us to explain the meaning of the term "A From Alpha to Omega." We shall do it. We have had politics enough for one season, and propose to let up on the machine. We never heard of Alpha, anyhow, and as for old Omega, may he be durned!

ECCENTRIC PARISIAN NOTABILITIES.

The name of the young Marquis de Belbois, the exceedingly masculine sister of the exceedingly effeminate Duc de Morry, is written the correspondent of the New York Tribune, again on everybody's lips. Her latest eccentricity consists in riding in the Bois every morning at 8 o'clock, mounted astride of her horse instead of on the ordinary side-saddle. Accompanied by a couple of her male friends, she dashes along the avenues and bridge-paths at a sharp canter, creating immense stir among the early habitués of the Bois. Accompanied as the Parisians are to the pretty marquisal freaks and extravaganzas, they are somewhat staggered to see her riding "a califourchon," a practice hitherto confined to the peasant women in the south of France and in the Savoy, and it is doubtful whether the other ladies of the "manish" school now in vogue will have the courage to follow her example in the matter. Separated from her husband, always dressed in the most masculine of tailor-made gowns, her brown curly hair cropped close to her shapely head, and a single eyeglass fixed in her saucy eye, Mme. De Belbois presents the most striking contrast which it is possible to conceive to her brother, the Duke, who, it may be remembered, figured a few years ago at some amateur theatricals in the guise of a première danseuse, of the ballet corps.

Another rider who attracts a good deal of attention in the Bois is Monsignor Bauer, the former confessor and favorite chaplain of the Empress Eugénie. A few years back, he became converted to Catholicism, he was about 20 years of age, and after being ordained a priest at Rome proceeded to Madrid, where he soon became known as one of the most eloquent preachers of the day. Having become acquainted with some of the Empress Eugénie's Spanish relatives, he was warmly recommended to her Imperial Majesty, and shortly after his arrival at Paris received the appointment of court chaplain. Thanks to the influence exerted in his behalf at the Vatican, he was promoted a few months later to the prelate and received the title of Monsignor. Towards the end of the Empire, however, he lost most of his religious fervor, and was famous frequently to be met in boulevards and salons than in the pulpit or confessional. He became a great dandy, wore a coat under his exquisitely fitting cassock, and was extremely fond of displaying his shapely

leg, encased in the very finest of violet silk stockings. It is even asserted that on one memorable occasion at Compiègne he imitated the pleasure-loving abbot of the eighteenth century to the extent of taking part in a somewhat risky comedieta, in which the inimitable Princess Pauline Metternich assumed the principal role. On the fall of the Napoleonic dynasty he fled to Brussels, and on his return here in 1874 he lost his cassock and stole to the winds, resumed his Jewish faith, and has now become one of the most prominent figures of the Bourse and in the salons of the demi-monde.

Another well-known father of the Church, the Abbé Bertrand, has likewise deserted the pulpit, in this case for the stage. Not content with writing a play, he insists on himself filling one of the leading parts, and nightly promiscues in an extravaganza past as the footlights of the principal theater at Tours. Nobody appears to be much shocked at his antics. Indeed, never have irreligion and impiety been more rampant in France. Here in Paris at the present moment a play is actually being produced at the new Théâtre Libre entitled "L'Amant du Christ," based on a characteristically Gallic view of the relationship between the Savior and Mary Magdalene. The name of the actor who plays the part of Christ is M. Méphisto or Mévisto. When such things as these are not only tolerated, but even sanctioned, it is only natural that the great cross which crowns the dome of the Pantheon should become an eye-sore to the Municipal Council of this city, and perhaps it is only fitting that the symbol of Christianity should, at any rate for the time, disappear from over Paris.

WHY TEETH DECAY.

Decay of the teeth (caries) is exceedingly common, especially so among civilized people. The lack of power to resist this disease may be due to the depression of vital vigor through over-labouring the nervous system, or through sedentary habits and nervous living. In this case, in other matters, there are those whose teeth decay early themselves suffer the same evil.

But what is the immediate cause of dental decay? A paper on the subject was read by Dr. George S. Allen of New York, before a meeting of the Dental Union, lately held in Boston. According to this paper, the credit of solving the question belongs to Dr. W. D. Miller, an American residing in Berlin. The solution is found in the germ theory, which has already settled the origin of so many infectious diseases.

The microscopic germs, which are called bacteria, the smallest of organized beings, small that it takes 100,000 of them placed lengthwise to measure an inch, belong to the plant family. They multiply both by division and by the formation of spores. The spores, which correspond to seeds, have great vitality, and are unaffected by temperatures that would destroy the parent plant. The multiplication by division is exceedingly rapid.

Thus the total eradication of the germs is almost out of the question, and in even a short time, if the pest be neglected, it becomes difficult to limit the harm they can do. That harm may be effected either by the growth of the bacteria at the expense of the cells of the body, or more probably, perhaps, by developing a poison in their waste products.

It must be remembered, however, that while the cells of bacteria are perfectly harmless, many of it is possible that some aid in the vital processes of the organism.

The mouth is infested by several forms of innocent bacteria. The saliva is never free from them. Therefore, in order to ascertain if dental caries is due to bacteria, most rigorous tests were necessary. The bacteria must be found in the decayed matter of the teeth; be isolated from every other kind; cultivated outside of the body, and the pure cultivation must produce a similar caries when introduced into a healthy tooth, and this caries must show the same form of bacteria.

Dr. Miller's experiments have conformed to these tests. He found bacteria filling the tubules of the decayed teeth; obtained pure cultures from them, and placing the latter in tubes with pieces of sound teeth, the microscope in from two to four weeks showed a similar caries, and the tubules distended with similar bacteria.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body.

Send the following: "Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients, and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. Rodway, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th April, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

| STATION | Baromet. | Therm. | Humid. | Wind | Weather | Wind | Baromet. | Therm. | Humid. | Wind | Weather |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------|------|---------|------|----------|--------|--------|------|---------|
| Widdowson | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tokio | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagasaki | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shanghai | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amoy | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hankow | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yokohama | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manila | 30.02 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

5th April, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

| STATION | Baromet. | Therm. | Humid. | Wind | Weather | Wind | Baromet. | Therm. | Humid. | Wind | Weather |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------|------|---------|------|----------|--------|--------|------|---------|
| Widdowson | 30.18 | 81 | 05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tokio | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagasaki | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shanghai | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amoy | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hankow | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yokohama | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manila | 30.18 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Hongkong Observatory, 5th April, 1889.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

| Baromet. | Therm. | Humid. | Wind | Weather |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|
| Baromet.—4 p.m. | 81 | 05 | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—a.m. | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—p.m. | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—a.m. (Wet bulb) | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—p.m. (Wet bulb) | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—a.m. (Wet bulb) | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—p.m. (Wet bulb) | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—a.m. (Wet bulb) | 81 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thermomet.—p.m. (Wet bulb) | 81 | ... | ... | ... |

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 5th April, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [391]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VŒUX.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 6th April, 1889.

A MY SHERWIN,

the distinguished PRIMA-DONNA from COVENT GARDEN, HER MAJESTY'S CRISTAL PALACE, &c., Assisted by her ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, the 6th April,

Gounod's Masterwork, "F A U S T," in 4 Acts, with full Band and Chorus, assisted by Messrs. GRACE, CROW, and GENTLEMAN of the Choral Society.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD., where Seats can be secured in advance for any night of the Season. Soldiers in uniform 50 cents to Back Seats, other Prices as usual.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M.

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [402]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSE," Captain C. Tünningens, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [422]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [423]

LETTERS PATENT.

In the Matter of the Petition of WILLIAM ORR and PETER STUART BROWN, both of No. 109, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in Metal Sheets in securing or fastening sections of such sheets together and in means thereof the said improvements being applicable to the construction of buildings covered and other vehicles close fencing and other purposes" for which Her Majesty's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT were granted on the 10th day of May, 1887, to the said WILLIAM ORR and PETER STUART BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition Specification, and Declaration, required herein by Ordinance No. 14 of 1862 have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the said WILLIAM ORR and PETER STUART BROWN, by HENRY LARDNER DENNY, their duly authorized Agent and Attorney, to apply at the sitting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named Invention.

And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council, before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision, will be held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1889, at 11 A.M.

WILLIAM ORR, and PETER STUART BROWN, BY HENRY LARDNER DENNY, their Agent and Attorney.

60, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [424]

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, on SATURDAY, April 27th, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M. By Order of the Directors.

W. HAYWARD, Secretary.

Shanghai, 4th April, 1889. [425]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A MARK LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [426]

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [427]

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 & 3, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [428]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LANCLOT,"

Captain Dailey, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk, and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [416]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 8th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [419]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KAISOW."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 6th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [401]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GALLIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [41]

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30

NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of—

£6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life

or £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years

or £11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 10 years

or £13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan B would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz. £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40 would cost respectively (a) £8 15 0, (b) £11 5 0, (c) £13 2 0, (d) £17 0 0 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents.

69-71, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....£1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [152]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; £333,333 33 1/3

RESERVE FUND £318,000 00 00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: LEE SHING, Esq., LOU TSO SHAN, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq., MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 & 3, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [153]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$3,500,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.

Mr. J. S. MOSES.

Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—158 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$374 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$223 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$78 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, sellers.

Lynn Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$170 per share, nominal.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$28 per share, sellers.

Punjab and Sindh Dug Samantana Mining Co.—\$20 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—97 per cent. premium, sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—310 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$47 per share, sellers.

The Seng Lee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—400 per cent. premium, nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—per cent. dist. sales and buyers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$150 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 111 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 111 1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2

ON INDIA, T. T. 111 1/2
On Demand 111 1/2

ON SIAM.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 111 1/2

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Abyssinia*, str. from Kobe, 254 bales Yarn, 1,895 Cotton Seed, and 773 packages Sundries. For Yokohama—2,977 bags Sugar, and 189 packages Merchandise. For Vancouver, 200 bags Rice, 1 chest Opium, and 310 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, 5,074 bags Rice, 100 packages Tea, 1 box Silks, 12 chests Opium, and 2,117 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco, 50 bales Gunnies. For Portland, 11,117 bags Rice, 3 bales Silks, 199 bales Gunnies, 1,410 packages Merchandise. For Montreal, 5 packages Merchandise. For Toronto, 100 packages Merchandise. For Boston, 260 packages Merchandise. For Port Townsend, 1,020 bags Rice, and 109 packages Merchandise. For Seattle, 1,171 bags Rice, and 977 packages Merchandise. For New York, 15 cases Raw Silk, and 343 packages Merchandise.

Per *Pactolus*, ship, from Hongkong for New York, 6,625 packages Fire Crackers, 4,554 bales Cassia, 50 bales Straw, 258 packages Soy, 240 bales Straw Braid, 200 cases Preserves, 191 cases Wine, 150 cases Gallinella, 110 packages Rattan, 73 cases Fans, 135 packages Tea (unknown), 30 cases Essential Oil, 20 cases Paper, 15 rolls Matting, 15 cases Joss Sticks, 6 bales Mats, and 281 packages Sundries. From Shanghai, 1,100 bales Straw Braid, 261 bales Hides, 110 cases Gallinella, 98 bales Wool, and 71 cases Nougats.

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul.....\$530
(Allowance, Tals. 68).

OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$550 to \$580
(Allowance, Tals. 68).

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest.....\$541
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest.....\$545
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest.....\$550
NEW DENAR, (bottom) per chest.....\$532
NEW DENAR, (best quality) per picul.....\$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.....\$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul.....\$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port at 4 p.m., on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Caledonia*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 6 p.m., on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 11th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Batavia* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on the 19th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Nobla*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at 11 a.m., on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pandora*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamer *Mogul*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and is expected on the 9th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo, at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 9th instant.

The *Glen* line steamer *Glenishiel*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamid*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 4th instant and is due here on the 10th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Guatier*, left Bombay on the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., and is expected here on the 21st.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Samuelsen, 4th April, Hoilow 2nd April, Rice.—Wieder & Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 4th April, Kobe 28th March, Rice.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery Agency.

ALACRITY, British despatch-vessel, 1,400, Commander Macdonald, 5th April, Swatow 4th April.

ESPOIR, British gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. Y. Smith, 5th April, from Macao.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. J. Webber, 5th April, Yokohama 28th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PALINURUS, British steamer, 1,551, T. S. Jackson, 5th April, Singapore 20th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HIGHFIELD, British steamer, 1,565, Wm. Simpson, 5th April, Kobe 29th March, Rice.—Russell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotsu.

Chura, German steamer, for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

April 5, *Haikong*, British steamer, for Swatow &c.

April 5, *Victoria*, British str., for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Alwina*, str. from Hoilow.—19 Chinese.

Per *Metapedia*, str. from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Messrs D. M. Fleming, K. H. M. B. Atkinson, Thos. Taylor, 12 Chinese and 7 children, 1 Japanese, and 1 distressed seaman. From Kobe.—1 Japanese. From Nagasaki.—Mr. H. F. Mills, 1 Japanese, and 1 distressed seaman. From Yokohama for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Steele, 2 infants and 2 amahs, and Mr. W. H. Penjelly. For Colombo.—Mr. T. T. Dickinson.

Per *Palinurus*, str. from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, 3 children, European nurse and amah, Messrs. Campbell, Seamster, Stuck, and 103 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British despatch-vessel *Alacrity* reports that she left Swatow on the 4th instant. Had fresh breeze from east-north-east with hazy weather and moderate sea.

The British steamship *Metapedia* reports that she left Kobe on the 28th ultimo. Had light mist and south-east to east airs to Turnabout, thence to port had light north-east wind and thick fog to Breaker Point.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Kashgar*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zeyfir*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Askington*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Pakistan*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Frigga*, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtze*, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Blagny*, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Gaelic*, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Ganges*, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11.00 A.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Præstus*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, Zindel, 3rd April, Saigon 30th March, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, A. Webster, 1st April, Saigon 28th March, Rice and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,400, Tognasso, 30th March, Singapore 23rd March, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 2nd April, Haiphong 31st March, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,300, Iversen, 2nd April, Bangkok 24th March, Rice.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 989, Webber, 28th March, Saigon 23rd March, General.—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopa, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, Hall, 4th April, Swatow 3rd April, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

GALIC, British steamer, 4205, Wm. G. Pearne, 3rd March, San Francisco 2nd March, Honolulu 10th, and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, H. C. H. Harris, 31st March, Kobe 25th March, Coal and General.—D. Laprak & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 2nd April, Calcutta 16th March, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

KASHOAR, British steamer, 1,551, Gadd, 29th March, Saigon 25th March, Rice and Paddy.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, R. Tander, 2nd April, Kutchinotsu 29th March, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

LAERTES, British steamer, 1,351, R. F. Scale, 4th April, Liverpool 15th Feb., and Singapore 29th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, J. Daily, 3rd April, London 12th Feb., and Singapore 27th March, General.—Russell & Co.

MOYUNE, British steamer, 1,714, J. S. Hogg, 1st April, Saigon 28th March, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, E. F. Lovel, 3rd April, Bangkok 25th March, Rice and Wood.—Hop Hing.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopa, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

RECORDE, British steamer, 676, C. Madge, 3rd April, Hoilow 31st March.—E. E. Telegraph Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 2,500, J. Petersen, 4th April, Saigon 30th March, Rice and Paddy.—Ah Yon.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCalin, 4th April, Manila 1st April, General.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 22nd Jan., Newcastle, N.S.W., 3rd Dec., Coals.—Russell & Co.

AVUGSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 2nd April, April, Gorontalo, Celeb, 5th March, Wood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

BYLIGA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 20th March, Keelung 17th March, Coals.—Wieder & Co.

EME, British bark, 778, W. Summers, 23rd Jan., London 2nd October, General.—Melchers & Co.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examination bulk, Stoncutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McConnachy, 20th March, Sandakan 20th January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LADY HARKWOOD, British bark, 381, Williams, 12th March, Rajang 7th February, Timber.—Chinese.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathah, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd, Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Klu-kang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiangchow, British steamer, 159, McIver, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 234, J. W. Stavers, Tok Kee (laid up for repairs).

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes, China Merchants S. N. Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,891, J. P. Hoyland, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 127, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

WHAMPOA.

FUYEW, Chinese steamer, 916, Graham, 2nd April, Shanghai 29th March, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,465, W. Young, 2nd April, Wuhu 28th March, Grain.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningreen, 3rd April, Shanghai 30th March, General.—Siemens & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonald, Hongkong.

Cockchaer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander E. Maxwell, Canton.

Conquest, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Captain C. Oxley, Hongkong.

Constant, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,380 tons, 2,590 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Shanghai.

Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 3,420 h.p., 10 guns, Capt. H. H. Boys, Hongkong.

Eak, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 393 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.

Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. Y. Smith, Hongkong.

Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander J. Denison, Wuhu.

Hyacinth, gunboat, 1,420, Captain W. A. Dyke, Acland, Hongkong.

Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 5,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, on cruise.

Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,750 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Hongkong.

Lionel, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 756 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.

Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commr. G. H. Yonge, Hongkong.

Mutine, sloop, 1,150 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Cheloo.

Myrmidon, surveying-ship, Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, Hongkong.

Orion, twin-screw battleship, 2nd-class armoured, 4,870 tons, 4,040 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr, Singapore.

Orontes, transport, 5,920, Captain Alex. G. McKelvie, Hongkong.

Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750 tons, 3,000 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Hongkong.

Rambler, surveying-vessel, 870 tons, 690 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Shanghai.

Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Duggall, Amoy.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesheim, Kobe.

Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander R. Bingham, Hongkong.

Tweed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Hoiswain J. M. Shea, Hongkong, in reserve.

Vicomte, sloop, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.

Wiven, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.

Wanderer, sloop, 955 tons, 750 h.p., 4 guns, Commander C. A. Giffard, Singapore.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS. | FROM. | DATE DUE. | AGENTS. |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Pandora | Trieste | April 6th | Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co. |
| Niobe | Hamburg | April 6th | Siemens & Co. |
| Thibet | Bombay | April 10th | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| Glenishiel | London | April 10th | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Mogul | Liverpool | April 10th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |
| Palamed | San Francisco | April 10th | Butterfield & Swire. |
| City of New York | San Francisco | April 11th | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. |
| Caledonia | San Francisco | April 11th | Messageries Maritimes. |
| Batavia | Vancouver | April 19th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |
| Gwalior | Bombay | April 21st | P. & O. S. N. Co. |

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

| DESTINATION. | VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DATE OF LEAVING. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| London, &c., via Suez Canal | Ganges | P. & O. S. N. Co. | April 10th, at noon. |
| London, via Suez Canal | Hector | Butterfield & Swire | April 10th. |
| London, via Suez Canal | Bellerophon | Butterfield & Swire | April 11th. |
| London and Hamburg | Flintshire | Adamson, Bell & Co. | About April 7th. |
| Marseilles, via Saigon, &c. | Saghalien | Messageries Maritimes. | April 17th, at noon. |
| Bremen, via Ports of Call. | Preussen | Melchers & Co. | April 14th, at 10 a.m. |
| Genoa, via Bombay, &c. | Bisagno | Carlowitz & Co. | About April 9, noon. |
| Venice, via Singapore, &c. | Pandora | Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co. | April 11th, at noon. |
| Havre, Hamburg, &c. | Frigga | Siemens & Co. | April 8th, at 4 p.m. |
| San Francisco, via Y'hama | City of New York | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | April 16th, at 1 p.m. |
| San Francisco, via Y'hama | Gaelic | O. & O. S. S. Co. | April 9th, at 1 p.m. |
| Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c. | Batavia | Adamson, Bell & Co. | May 2nd, at noon. |
| Sydney and Melbourne | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | About April 7th. |
| Straits and Melbourne | Kashgar | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Tomorrow, at noon. |
| Calcutta, via Straits | Japan | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. | April 10th, at noon. |
| Yokohama, via N'saki, &c. | Ancona | P. & O. S. N. Co. | April 13th, at noon. |
| Yokohama and Kobe | Palinurus | Butterfield & Swire | April 8th. |
| Tientsin | Sungkiang | Butterfield & Swire | About April 15th. |
| Shanghai, Kobe, &c. | Mogul | Adamson, Bell & Co. | April 10th. |
| Shanghai, via Amoy | Laertes | Butterfield & Swire | Tomorrow, daylight. |
| Shanghai, via Amoy | Palamed | Butterfield & Swire | April 12th. |
| Shanghai | Yangtze | Siemens & Co. | April 8th, at 2 p.m. |
| Saigon | Tetartos | Ah Yon & Co. | April 8th, at 4 p.m. |
| Manila, via Amoy | Zafiro | Russell & Co. | To-morrow, at 4 p.m. |
| Haiphong | Clara | A. R. Marty. | To-morrow, daylight. |
| Takao | Haiphong | Douglas Laprak & Co. | To-morrow, daylight. |
| Swatow | Pakshan | Hop Hing Hong | April 7th, daylight. |

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

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